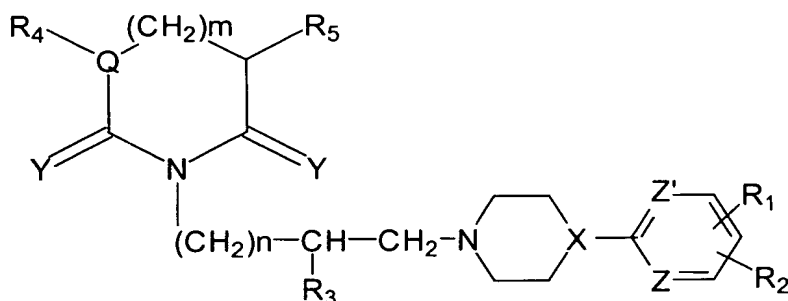


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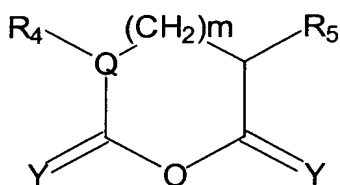
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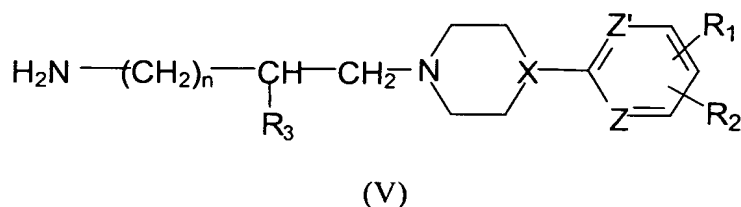
(I)

its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, enantiomers, diastereomers, or N-oxides, wherein Y is O or S; Q, Z and Z' are independently CH; X is CH or N; m=0-3; n=0-4; R₁, R₂ are independently selected from: H, F, Cl, Br, OCH₃, OC₂H₅, OCH₂CF₃, SCF₃, CH₃, C₂H₅, CF₃, isopropoxy, and cyclopropyl; and R₃, R₄ and R₅ are independently H, C₁₋₃ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, [except when R₁-R₅ are H; m is 0; n is 2; Q is CH; X is N; Y is O; Z and Z' are CH, and except when R₁ is H; R₂ is H; Cl or CH₃; R₃-R₅ are H; m is 0; n is 1; X is N; Y is O; Z and Z' are CH,] which comprises reacting a compound having the structure of Formula VI'



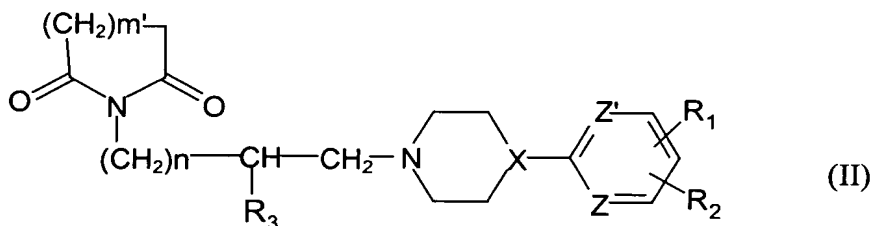
(VI')

with a compound having the structure of Formula V in pyridine at reflux temperature followed by reflux in the presence of acetic anhydride



thereby to produce the compound of Formula I.

45. (Twice Amended) A method for making a compound having the structure of Formula II



its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, enantiomers, diastereomers, or N-oxides, wherein X is CH or N; Z and Z' are independently CH; n= 0-4; m' [-]≡ 1-4; R₁, R₂ are independently selected from: H, F, [CL]Cl, Br, OCH₃, OC₂H₅, OCH₂CF₃, SCF₃, CH₃, isopropoxy, and cyclopropyl; and R₃ is independently H, C₁₋₃ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, [except when R₁-R₃ are H; n is 2; X is N; Z and Z' are CH, and except when R₁ is H; R₂ is H, Cl or CH₃; R₃ is H; n is 1; X is N; Z and Z' are CH] which comprises reacting a compound having the structure of Formula VI

